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Associate Administrator

NASA Office of Life & Microgravity Sciences & Applications





October 29, 1998









Pilot: Steven W. Lindsey

Mission Specialist 1: Stephen K. Robinson

Mission Specialist 2: Scott E. Parazynski

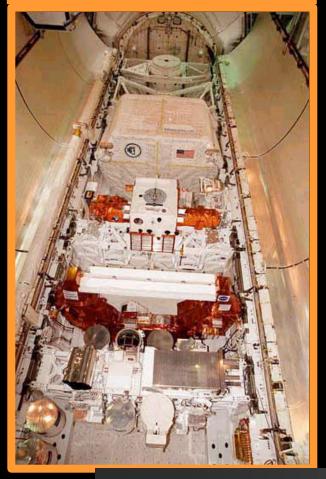
Mission Specialist 3: Pedro Duque

Payload Specialist 1: Chiaki Mukai

Payload Specialist 2: John H. Glenn



A view of the SPACEHAB module on STS-95



STS-95 Research Agenda

Investigations included:

- Life Sciences
 - Collaboration with NIH/NIA
 - Baltimore Longitudinal
 Study on Aging
- Astronomy
- Commercial

SPACEHAB, Inc., initiated a buyback program, whereby payload space was sold to commercial interests for stowage in its pressurized module.

Breaking New Ground

- A partnership between NASA and the National Institute on Aging (NIA)
- A septuagenarian crewmember in examining physiological changes which are common to both space flight and aging
- A nine-day mission focused with > 80 experiments ranging from understanding the Sun to human adaptation to space

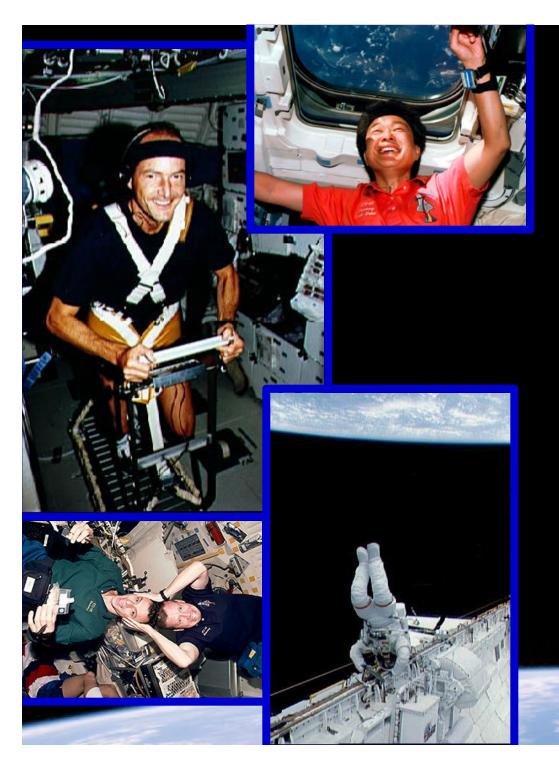
STS-95 Goal

NASA

To expand scientific understanding in the life and physical sciences, including an examination of the parallels between aging and spaceflight



By the year 2050, 100 million Americans will be 65 or older; 18.9 million will be 85 or more.



...and Vice Versa

Understanding the aging process on Earth may help improve the living and working environment for astronauts today and on future exploration missions

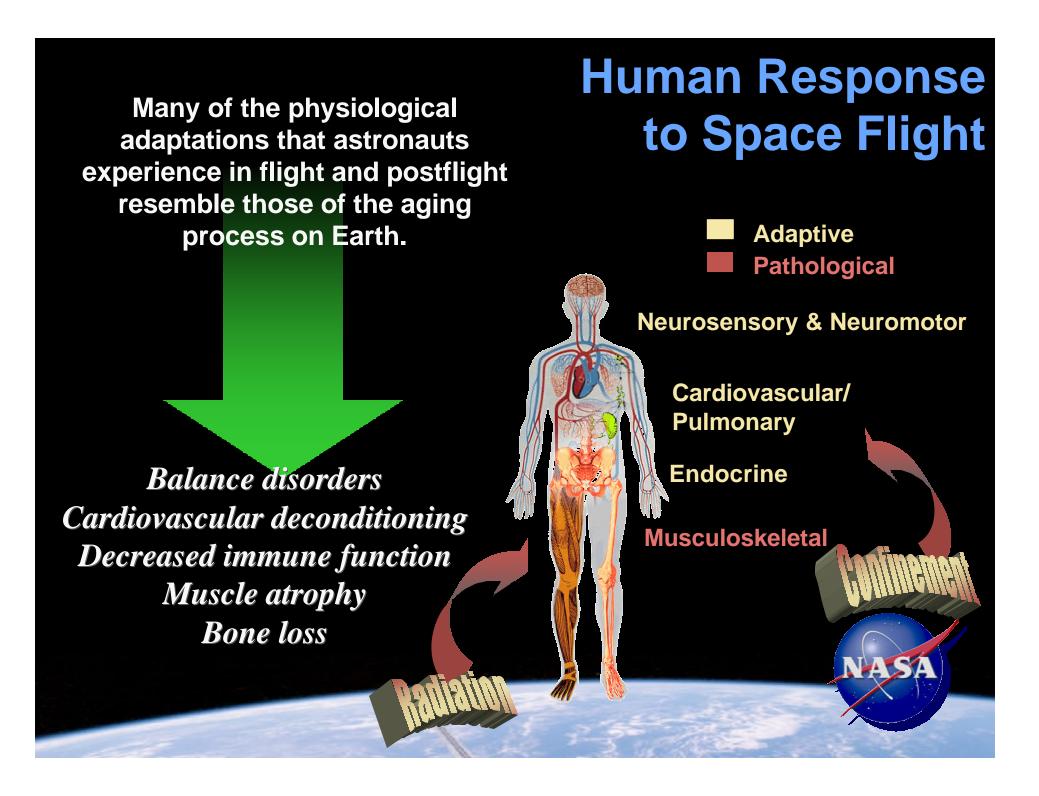




Why Senator Glenn?

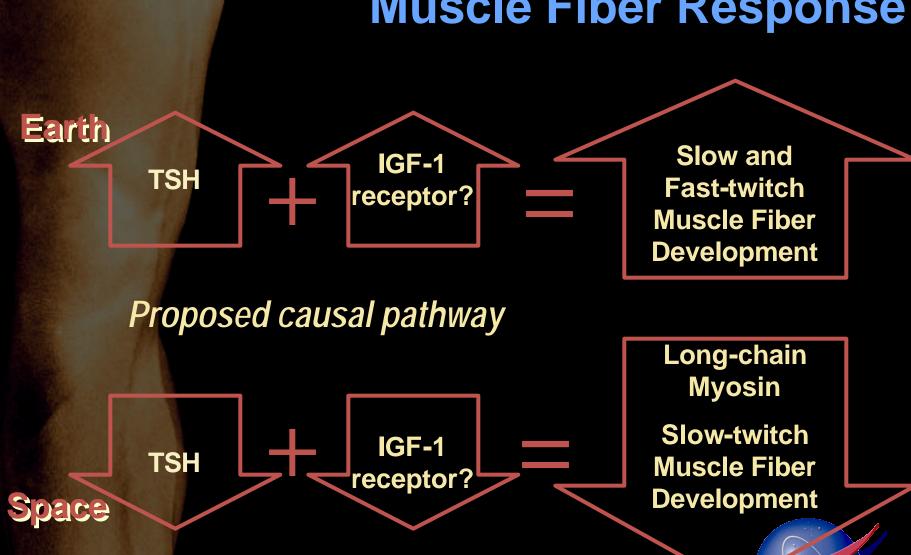
We may gain insight by including a person who has already undergone much of the aging process

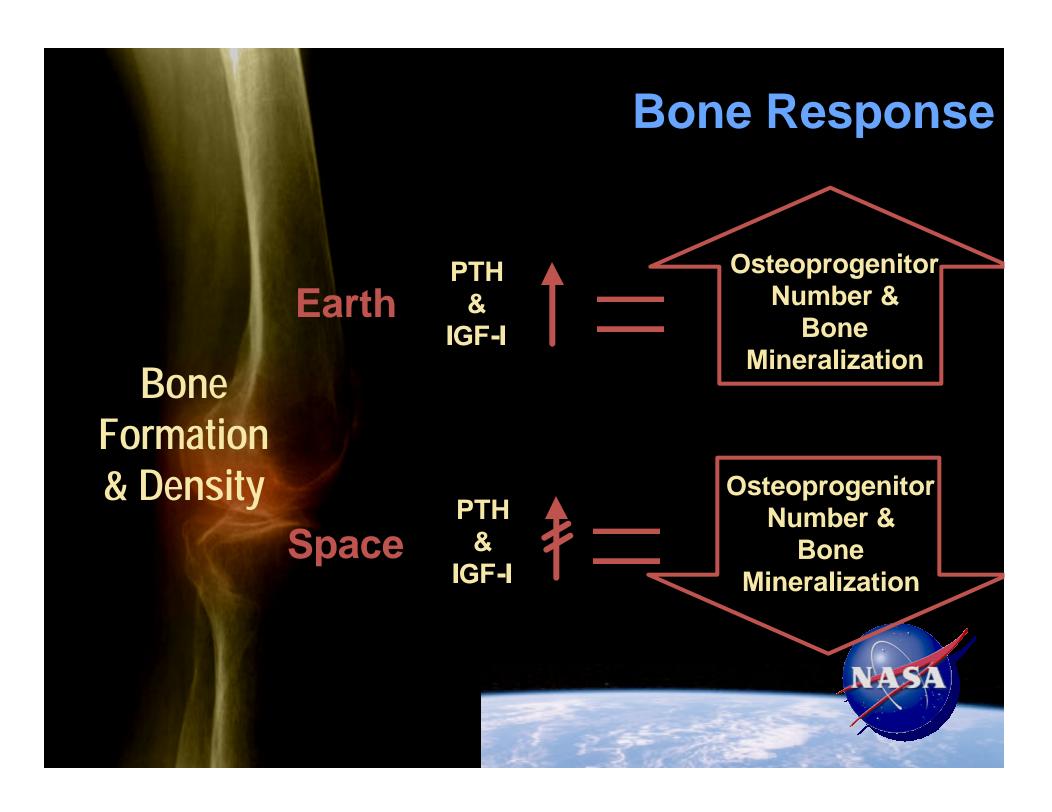
- Has space flight experience
- Meets the standards
- Has a lifelong, controlled database
- Represents a unique longitudinal perspective spanning varied
 environments



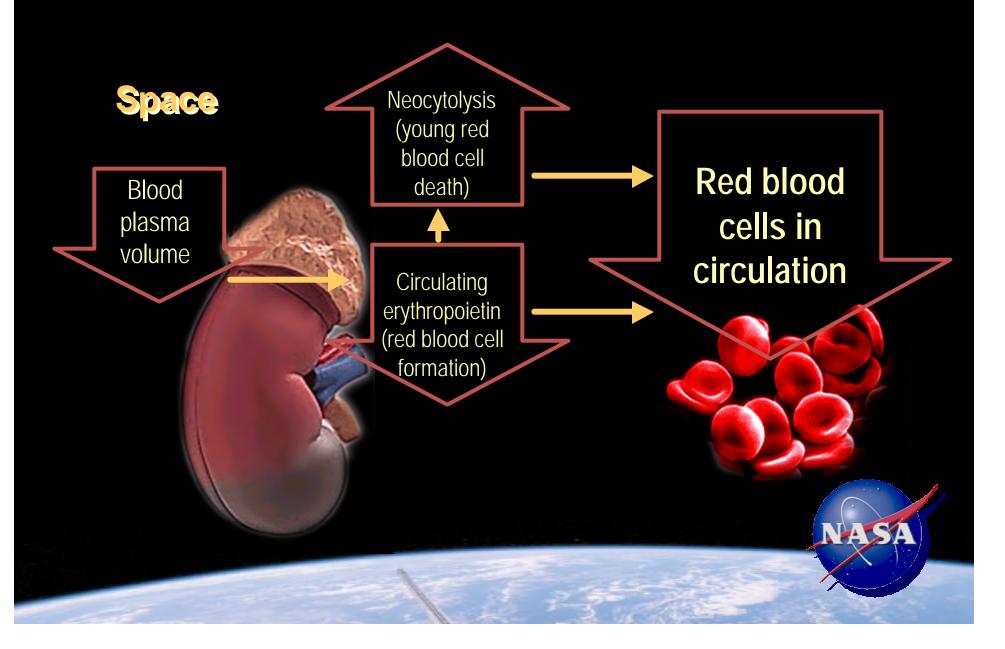
Muscle Fiber Response

NASA

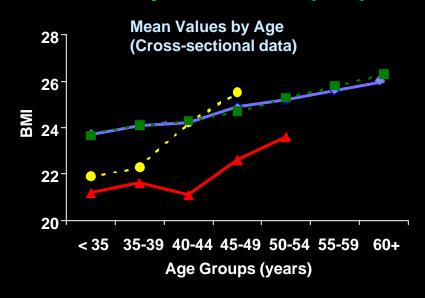


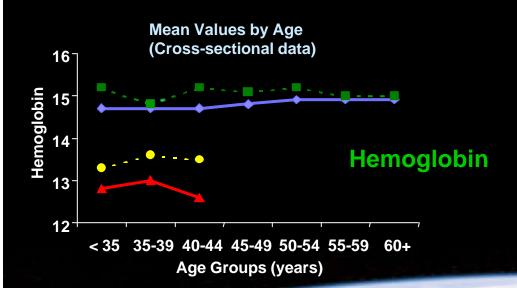


Red Blood Cell Response



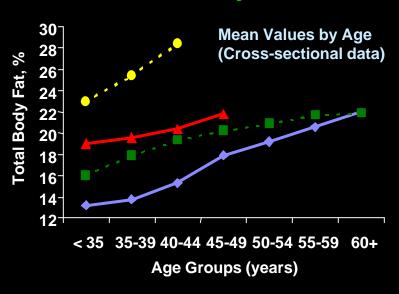
Body Mass Index (BMI)





Baseline Data from LSAH

Total Body Fat



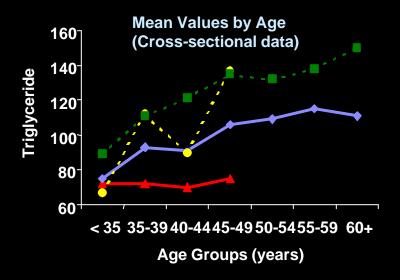


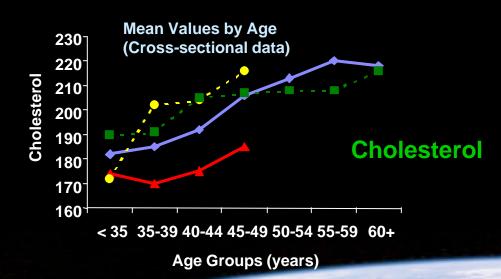




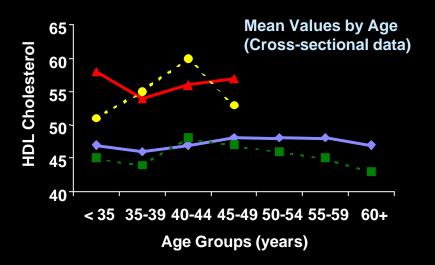
Triglyceride

LSAH





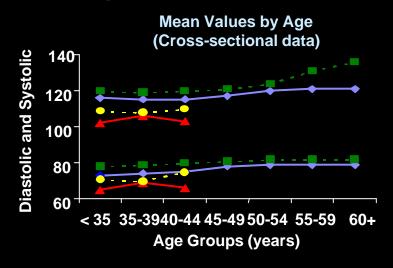
HDL Cholesterol

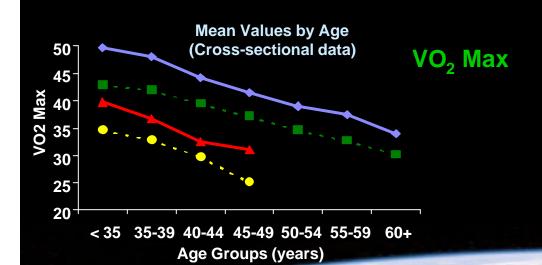




Sitting Blood Pressure

LSAH





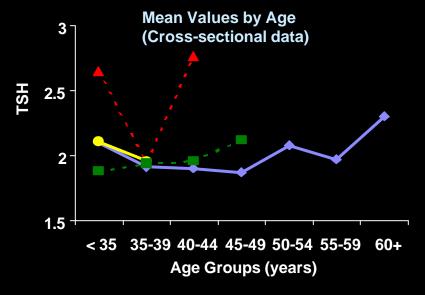
Pulse Pressure Mean Values by Age (Cross-sectional data) 45 40 35 < 35 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60+ Age Groups (years)

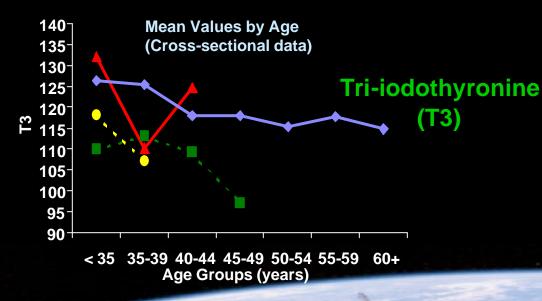


NASA

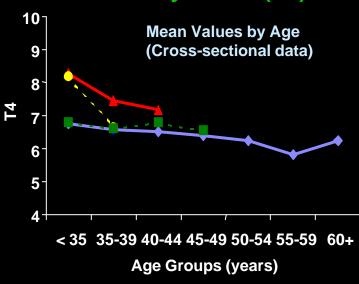
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)

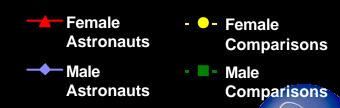






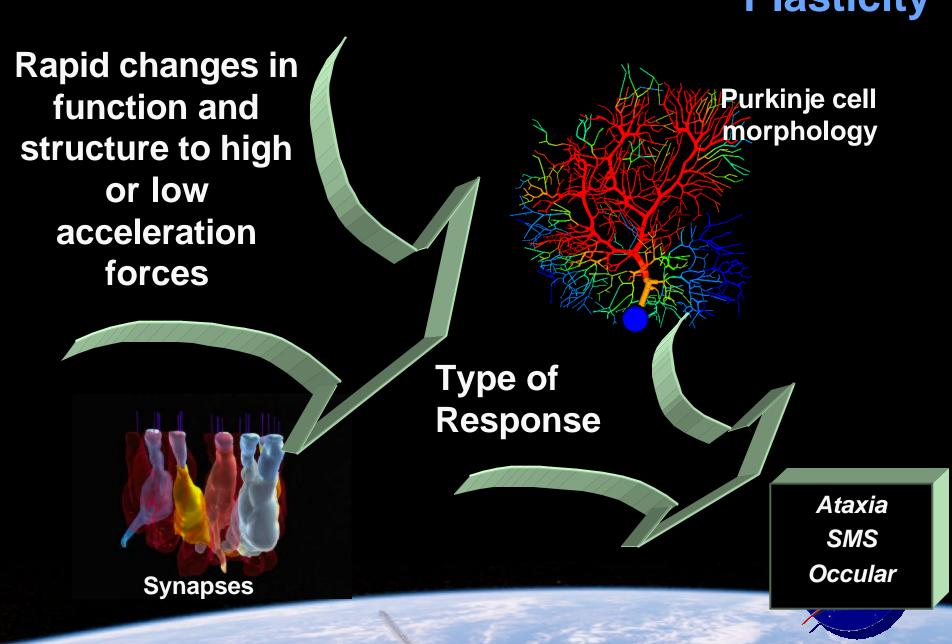
Thyroxine (T4)

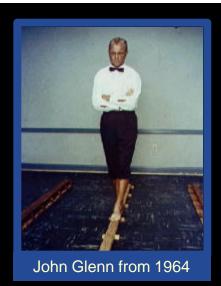




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Plasticity





- Astronauts experience an adaptive period in microgravity that
 - resembles motion sickness
- Upon returning to gravity, they experience dizziness and inability to maintain their balance upon returning from space flights

Balance Disorders



- Elderly Americans fall more often
- They suffer from gait and postural disorders

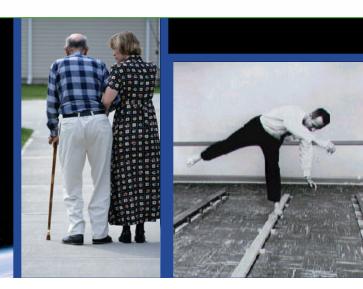
Study Results

Senator Glenn was able to withstand the sensory motor adaptive stresses associated with space flight similar to the astronauts half his age.

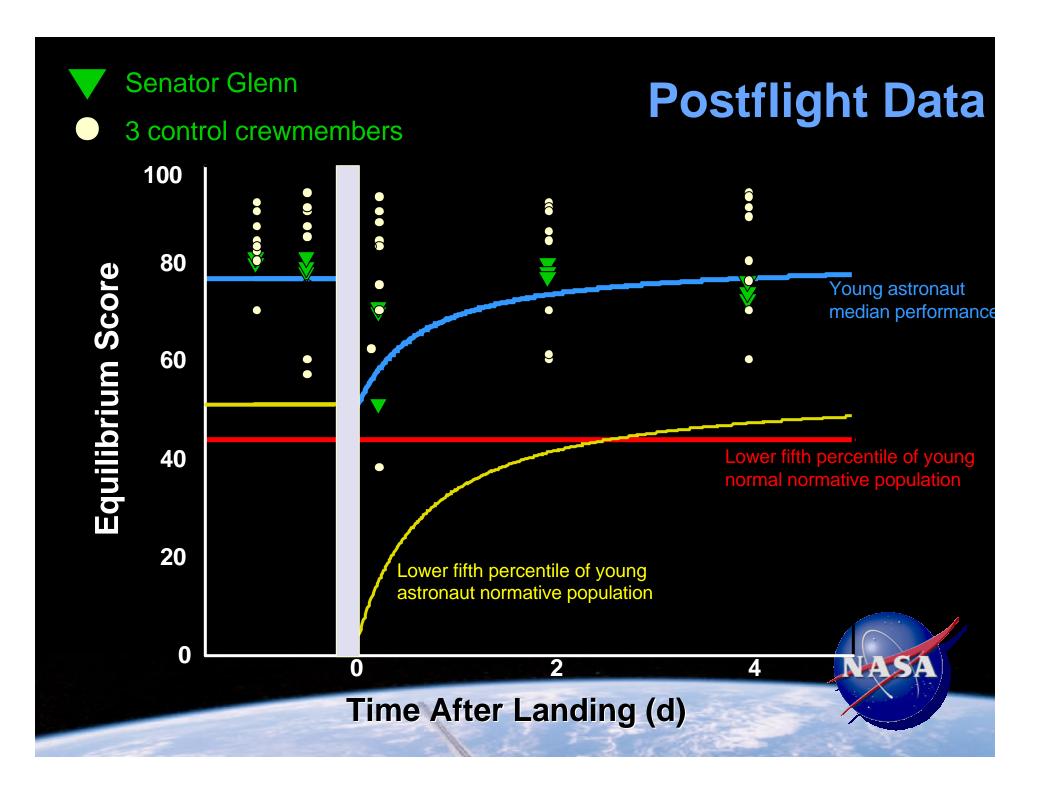
His recovery rate after landing was similar to those of younger crewmembers.

Balance Preflight Data

Test Condition			Normative Population		
Test	Vision	Proprio- ception	Young Normals (20–59 yrs)	Young Astronauts (32–50 yrs) (n=45)	Elderly Normals (75–79 yrs)
SOT 1	EO	fixed	94, 90	94, 88	92
SOT 2	EC	fixed	92, 85	89, 79	91
SOT 3	sway-ref	fixed	91, 86	92, 84	91
SOT 4	EO	sway-ref	82, 70	89, 78	77
SOT 5	EC	sway-ref	69, 52	76, 60	55
SOT 6	sway-ref	sway-ref	67, 48	75, 53	54



Test	Elderly Astronaut (77 yrs) (n=1)	Control Astronauts (37–42 yrs) (n=3)
SOT 1	91 ± 2.2	96 ± 2.2
SOT 2	87 ± 2.7	92 ± 2.4
SOT 3	91 ± 2.8	94 ± 2.2
SOT 4	85 ± 1.9	94 ± 1.6
SOT 5	75 ± 4.7	80 ± 7.4
SOT 6	79 ± 3.1	83 ± 10.9





 Astronauts experience decreased cardiovascular function and heart arrhythmias Elderly Americans are also prone to cardiovascular deconditioning and heart rhythm changes

Study Results

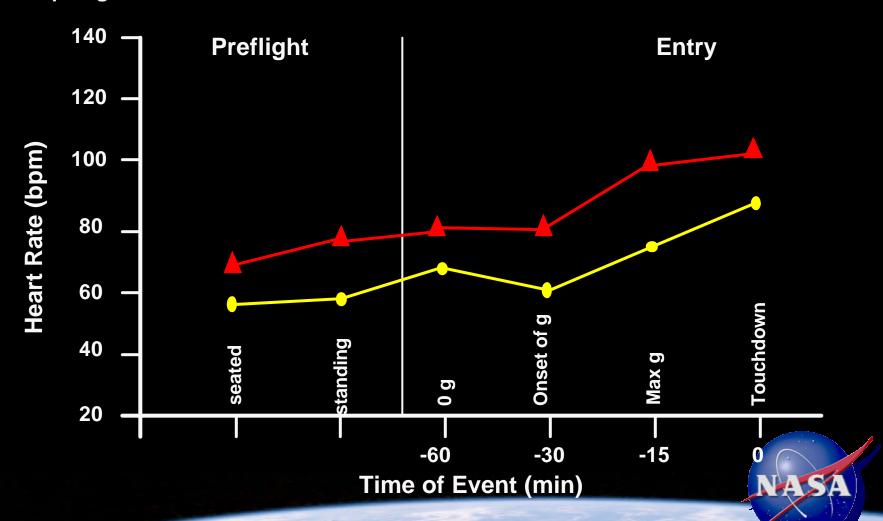
From Senator Glenn's results, there appears to be no significantly greater cardiovascular stress in an elderly person.

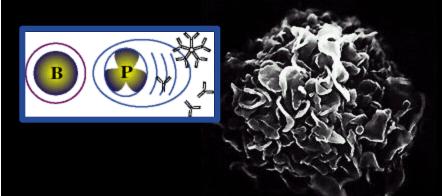


Heart Rate Response During Entry and Landing

→ Group N=34

Septuagenarian N=1





Decreased Immune Function

- Immunity in space travelers decreases due to combined effects of microgravity and stress.
- Models of age-related changes in immune function are difficult to find, so microgravity may be a very useful model.

Study Results

Stress decreases immune function preflight, but the greatest decrease occurs in flight.

Senator Glenn's leukocyte levels at landing differ from young astronauts; however, as the length of flight increases, the hormonal profiles and leukocyte levels become similar.





Muscle Atrophy

- The body's production of protein is greatly reduced during space flight
 - increased cortisol production
 - decreased testosterone production
 - caloric deficit
 - hormonal environment

 In the elderly insufficient exercise, paralysis, weakness, injury, or prolonged bedrest causes a downward spiral in an individual's health over time

Study Results

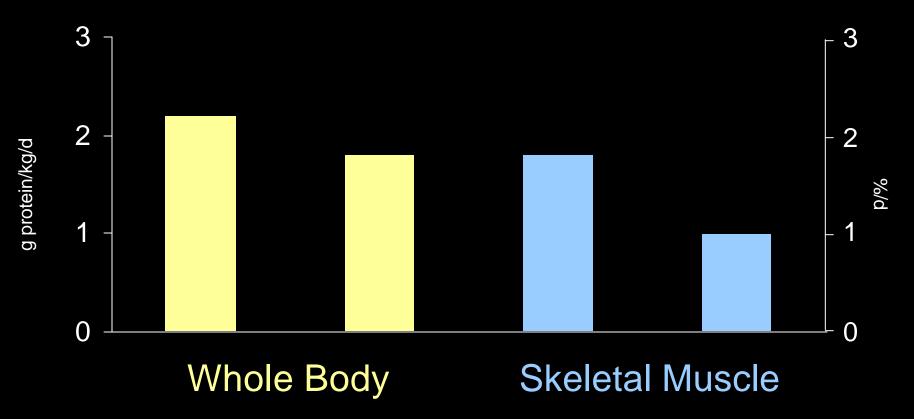
Senator Glenn did not exhibit any significant muscle atrophy or change in muscle relaxation time in the targeted muscle groups.



Muscle Strength Changes with Space Flight

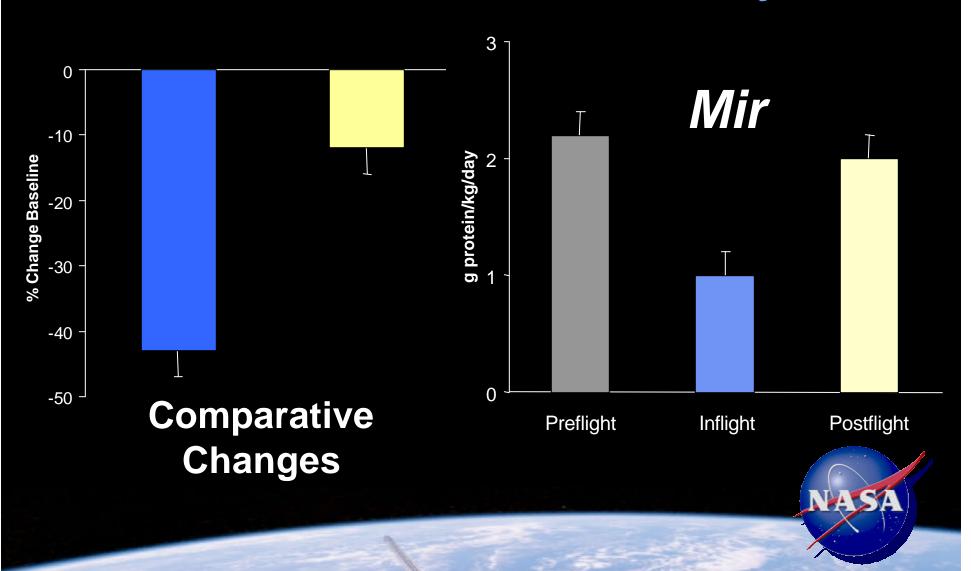
<u>Mission</u>	Duration	<u>Measure</u>	<u>%D*</u>
Salyut 7	7 days	Plantar flexion	-20
Skylab 3	59 days	Arm flexion, leg flexion, leg extension	-5 -20 -25
Mir	110-237 days	Dorsiflexion, plantar flexion	-33 -26
		*from baseline	NASA

Changes in Protein Synthesis During Bed Rest





Whole-Body Protein Synthesis

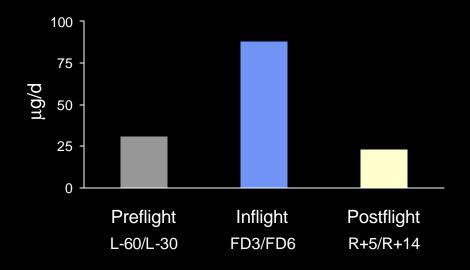


24-hour Urinary Cortisol Levels



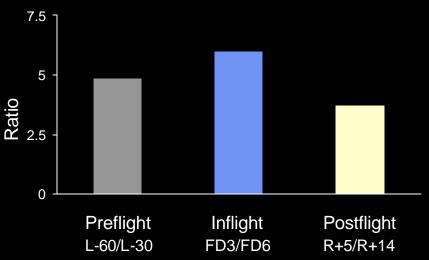


STS-95 Cortisol Levels



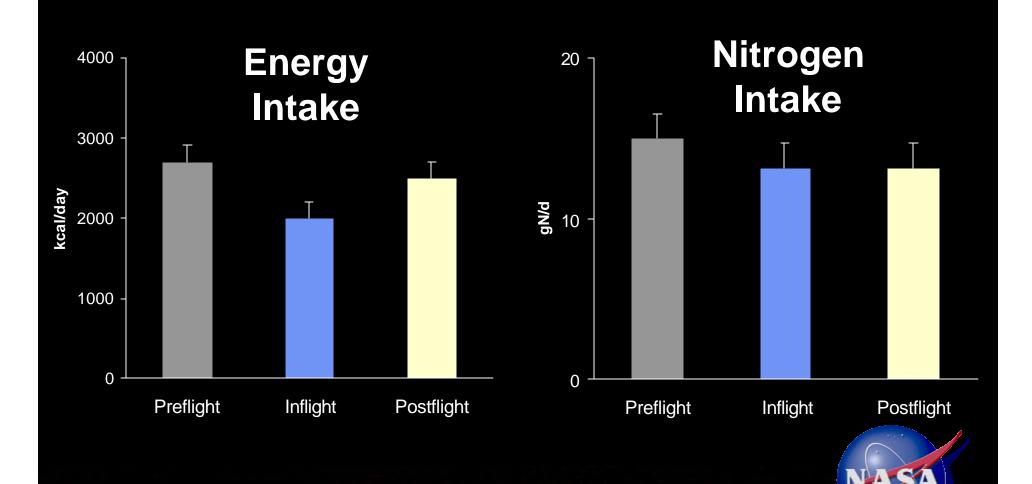
Urinary Cortisol Excretion

Blood Cortisol/ Testosterone





Mir Dietary Intake (>3 months in orbit)







Astronauts experience bone and mineral loss and decreases in bone density in space flight

Bone Loss

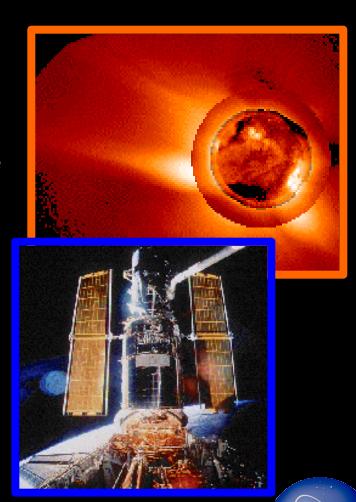
On Earth, the elderly population experiences bone and mineral loss, leading to increased risk of fractures and injuries

Study Results

Senator Glenn showed no significantly greater amount of bone and mineral loss than other crewmembers. Further study using longer durations in space will need to be conducted.

Astronomy Payload

- SPARTAN 201-5
- Hubble Space Telescope Orbital Systems Test (HOST)
- International Extreme Ultraviolet Hitchhiker (IEH-3)





Space Product Development Program

Astroculture

Aerogel

Advanced Separations Systems

Commercial Generic Bioprocessing Apparatus

Commercial ITA Biomedical Experiment (CIBX)

Commercial Protein Crystal Growth (CPCG)

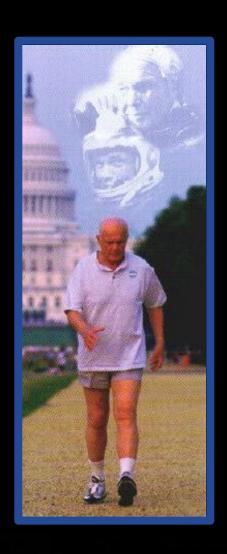
Vapor Diffusion Apparatus

Microencapsulation Electrostatic Processing System

NASA



Conclusion



STS-95 raises some interesting questions...

- Is Senator Glenn a unique experimental subject? How does genetic predisposition vs. conditioning play a role?
- Can we use surrogates in space flight for further aging research?
- Are there more similarities between space flight and aging?
- By what means do we measure aging in space flight and on Earth?